K. Barbarie

¶ A Dolorous discourse, of *a most terrible and bloudy* Battel, fought in Barbarie, the fowrth day of August, last past. 1578.

Wherein were slaine, two Kings, (but as most men say) three, beside many other famous personages: with a great number of Captains, and other Souldiers that were slaine on both sides.

Whereunto is also annexed, a note of the names of diuerse that were taken prisoners at the same time.

In aquis abonde.

BRITISH MUSEUM
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To the Reader.

IT *was not with-* out great reason, (gentle Reader,) that the auncient Poets in old time, fained *Phaeton* to fal from heauen, and to be drowned in the deapth of the Sea: becauſe not contented with his calling, he woulde of a prowde ambicious minde, preſume to take vppon him the gouernement of his Father *Phœbus* Chariot, being a thing farre beyond his ſkil to compas. For ſurely there is not in the whole world, a more peſtilent euil, or a thing that breedeth ſo much miſchife, as doth the cankred and moſt accurſed vice of ambition, which not onely worketh the ruine of the partye therewith poſceſſed: but often times cauſeth the confuſion of many mighty Monarks, and

the vtter ouerthrow of whole Countreyes and common weales.

Wherewith the words of *Cornelius Tacitus* do verry aptly agree, who saith that after the desier of principallytie had longe continued in the mindes of men vndiscouered: when Princes began to enlarge their Limittes, and to make their dominions greater: when they began to conquer kingdomes, and enuying the felicitie of common weales, desired the confusion and vtter ouerthrowe one of another. Then began this ambition first of all to breake out, which as (Saint *Barnard* saieth) pleaseth and delighteth euery man, and yet is there nothinge that doth more cruelly crucifie or breede more vnquietues, then it doth.

For from whence springeth bloody warres so much, as from this roote of Ambition.

What causeth so manye to endure the extremitie of the coulde Winter nightes, by lying abroade in the open

Feeldes

Feeldes without any harbour, and to abide the heate of the whot Sommer seaſon being clogged with the carryage of their vnweldye armoure: but onelye ambicion?

Is it ought els but this greedy ambition, that maketh men to trauell ſo many intemperate countryes, and deſperately to ruinne into ſo many doubtfull daingers as they do?

In concluſion, there is nothing that more breaketh the bandes of beneuolence, abateth the obedience of childrē towardes their Parentes: the loue of Parentes, towardes their Children: the dutye of ſubiectes, towardes their Princes, and the care of Countryes commoditye, from al men, as doth this abominable vice of ambicion.

Whereof dyuers hiſtoryes aſwell of auncient time, as examples daylye ſhewed amongſt vs, is a moſt perfect teſtimony.

By the greedye ambition of *Scilla Marius, Carbo, Cinna, Pompeius*, and *Caſar*,

there were more slaine amongst the *Romaines*, then in conquering to them the kingdome of the whole world.

Silla condempned & caused to be executed 80000. *Romaines*, besydes many more that were slaine in the ciuil wars, betweene him and both the *Marius*.

Also *Pompeius* and *Iulius Cæsar*, the one suffring no peere, the other no superiour, by their insasiable ambition, caused innumerable people to be slaine betweene them, and subuerted the best and most renowmed publique weale, in the whole world: and finally, enioying little time to reioyce them in theyr vnlawfull desires, *Pompeius* shamefullye flyinge, had his head stroken off, by the commaundement of *Ptolome* Kinge of *Egipt*: vnto whom as to his frende he fled for succour, and *Cæsar* that was the vanquisher, was shortlye after cruellye murdred in the Senate, with daggers, by them whom he best trusted, and most specially fauowred.

It would requyre much time, and a very

verye large volume, to make mencion of all thoſe that heretofore, by coueting to encreaſe their credit and eſtimation in the worlde, and to aduaunce themſelues to high dignities, haue brought both themſelues and their countryes to extreame daunger.

But I will leaue heere to rehearſe any more of ſuch antiquitye, and ſhew a more liuely & lamentable example, of three renowmed Princes: who not longe ſince, by their ambicious deſires, did not onely procure their owne vntimely death: but alſo the deſtruction of many thouſandes of their people, in the maintenaunce of their vniuſt quarrels, as by that which followeth ſhall more manifeſtly appeare.

But before I proceede to the matter, I haue here thought good, for the readers better inſtruction, breflye to diſcribe the country of *Barbary*, and the cuſtomes thereof.

(:)

A discription of the orders and customes of Barbary.

Barbary, is a country scituate in Affrica, inhabited with a barbarous people obseruinge the lawes of Mahomet, geuen (for the most part) to idlenes, & sundry superstitions.

In this Countrye are manie Iewes enhabiting, in whose handes consisteth the most parte of the traffique of the Country, being the onelye Marchantes of Sugers, Wallasses, and other ritche marchandize which the same yeldeth: for the which, they paye great sums of money to the king. And now to the matter.

¶ A Dolorous discourse of a moſt terrible blouddy Battell fought in Barbarie the. 4. of Auguſt. 1573.

VNderſtande, that not long ſynce, there raygned ouer the countrey of Barbary, a King named Mully Hamet Sheki who had diuers Sons by ſundry his Wiues and Contubines: for there they maye haue as manye wiues as they wyll.

The King paſſing on a tyme from Moroccus, the chiefe City of his coūtrey, towards another Countrey of his, called Sus, was in the mydway, at a place called Bibon, murdred by his owne men.

After him raigned one of his Sons called Mulla Abdula: by whoſe meanes a Noble man of ỹ countrey, called Alcatho Alley, cauſed the throtes of eleuen of the Kinges Brethren, to be cutte in one morning.

Two

Two other of his brethren fled for feare into Turky, and were there brought vp in the Turks warres.

One other of his Brethren named Mulla Hamet, remayned styll in Barbary, without any violence offered vnto him, and was well beloued of his wicked brother: so that he grew verye rytch, and was in great estimation throughout the whole countrey.

And as cruel murder can neuer lõg rest vnrewarded. This Alkatho Alley, the onely minister of the kinges mischieuous deuise, was in the ende measured with such a lyke measure, as he had before meat to the kings brethren.

Now the cruel king Mulla Abdula: amongst manye other, taking to his wife a bondwoman, that was a Blacke Negro, had by her a sonne, called Mulla Sheriffa: who for that he was of his Mothers complection, was cõmonly called the Black King,

to

to whome Mulla Abdula his Father commytted the kingdome after his death, as to his onely heyre.

Mulla Hamet, after the death of his brother Abdula, fearing the tyranny of his Blacke Neuew that succeded him, fled incontinently with all his substaunce and treasure, to Argere, a Towne belonging to ỳ Turke, wher he remayned in good safetie.

Mulla Sheriffa, hauing for a whyle peaceably possessed the Crowne, became in the ende so cruel a tyrant, as his people therfore hating him, murmured in their mindes at his great seuerity, and in the ende burst out in plaine speches, saying: that the sonne of a bond woman should not raigne ouer them.

Mulla Hamet, his Uncle, remaining all this whyle at Argere, & vnderstãding how the people were enclined, by the procurement of the most part of the Nobility of the Realme: sent to his Brother Mulla Maluca, that

remay-

remayned with the Turke, wylling him with all expedition, to procure such forces as he coulde, & to returne therwith into the coũtry of Barbary, where he certifyed him ỹ he shoulde be sure to finde such friendes as hee might easely attaine to ỹ Crowne.

With this good hope, Mulla Maluca, hauing obtayned of the Turke (in recompence of his long seruice with him) a band of. 10000. Turks. He entred with them into Barbary, where hee was wyllingly receyued by his friends and fauourers, and greatlie succoured, aswell by them, as with ỹ substaunce of his brother Mulla Hamet, who spared nothing to pleasure him with all, or to further his present enterprise.

Mulla Sheriffa, his Black Nephew, vnderstanding of his comming: Leuied a huge Army, to make resystãce against him: but yet although his power farre surmounted the nũber of his enemies, yea: though hee had ten

ten to one, more thē his Uncle Mulla Maluca: Yet what through his owne valliancie, and the good wyll that he knewe the common people bare to him.

Mulla Maluca, dyd in short tyme so preuaile against the sayd Sheriffa, as dryuing him to the Mountaynes of the countrey, he obteyned possession of the Crowne, and euer synce hath continued king of Barbary: where he was well beloued of his people, being a man very actyue, and of great agillitie, skylfull in warres, wherein from his youth he had alwayes ben trayned vp: and as men report, ministred Justice with equitie, much fauouring Christians, and specialie our Nation.

The Blacke king, when he fled into the Mountaynes, carryed with him a great parte of the Treasure of the Countrey, and dayly dysturbed the quyet possession of his Uncle Maluca. Who slepte not in the

meane

meane space : but prepared by all meanes to preuent whatsoeuer his Blacke Nephew myght doo to his preiudice. And in the ende, draue him to so great extremitie, that he was forced to craue ayde of the king of Portingale : who hath certayne holdes in that countrey.

The Kinge of Portingale being a lusty young Gentleman, about .xxiij. yeares of age, peraduenture pricked forwarde by a vaine hope and ambitious desire of gaine and glory, not respecting the perril ỹ depended ther vppon: promised the sayd Sheriffa to performe his desyre therein. And thereupon leuied an Armye, to the number of .40000. in all: to wete 16000. Portingale footemenne, and 4000. horsemen .10000. footemen of Spaniards, high Almaines and Italians, and .10000. that were Pages, Seruauntes, Purueiours, and such lyke continuallye accompaning the Campe. With this power the king

of

of Portingale in his owne perſonne accompanied with a great number of his Nobilitie, departed out of his owne countrey on the. xiiii. day of Iuly .1578. and with his whole fleete firſt arriued at a town in Spaine called Calez: where he made his abode for ỹ ſpace of. viii. whole dayes together, the occaſion wherof was, (as ſome ſuppoſe) to furniſh his Armye with all ſuch things, as ſhould be needefull for the proſecution of his pretenſed purpoſe.

And on the. 22. daye of the foreſayd month of July, he gathered his men together, and with all expedition paſſed frō Calez, to another Towne lying within the borders of Barbary, called Tanos: where hee mette with the Blacke kinge, who had with him, fyue hundreth Mores Horſemen. And after he had alſo ſoiourned therefor a ſeaſō, he departed from thence to Argele: Which is a certayne Houlde that the ſayde king

of

of Portingale hath in Barbary, and after his departure from thence.

The fyrst daye, which was the. 29 day of the sayd July: the sayd king of Portingale with his whole power, marched forward one League farder, which is three of our Englishe miles, & pitched his Tents in a place called Sweete Riuer.

The second day, he went forward one League more, and in that place remained for the space of two whole dayes. In which tyme there was discouered on the toppe of a verye high hil, a troope of Horsemen of the Mores, which were by estimation, not aboue the number of. 400. in the whole, and the cause of their comming, as it might very well be imagined, was onelye to take a view of the king of Portingales Campe, to know of what power he was: Whiche in deede standeth greatlye with reason, for that after their appearaunce, they departed againe so suddainly

dainlye without offering to skyrmishe, or making any other encounter at all.

The third day of ỹ king of Portingales proceeding, he marched forwarde three Leagues farder, and without any resystance quietly pitched his Tentes neere vnto a Ryuer called Quexena, and there remayned all that night.

The .4. day he also marched 3. Leages furder, & arriued at a City of the Mores, called Alcasar Kiber, betweene whych City & them, ran the great Ryuer Tenesa: and the bridge therof was so strongly garded by. 2000. Mores Horsemen: that the king of Portingale perceiuing it to be impossible without great perill to passe that way: because he would spare his men tyl more meete occasion might be offred for the prosecution of his present enterprise: he coasted the coũtrey to finde out some other waye more fyt for his purpose. And at the length came to a lytle foorde where he conuayed ouer his whole Army, his Ordinance, & carriages, without any daũger or difficulty at al, which being his whole daies

worke, he was constrayned to harbor there all that night.

The next daye the king of Portingale called all his most wyse & best experienced Captaines to counsell, & asked theyr aduise: whether it were better for him with his whole power to marche towarde Alcasany: which being a dyre Towne, though there were in it about the nũber of. 7000. housholds, yet was it but weake, vnmeete to make any great encounter, and not able long to stand in resystaunce.

Or else to proceede forewarde on his waye towards the Towne Alcasar Kiber, before named.

This being long debated betweene them, euerie man alleadging what he lysted: After they had all particularly expressed their opinions therin, som one way, and some another way: in the end it was concluded with a general consẽt that he should keepe his course toward Alcasar Kiber, which he performed accordingly.

He had not passed very farre before he disco-

discouered Mulla Maluca, that was the king of Barbary, marching towardes him with a great power of men, which were valued to be in number. 70000. Horsemen, & 40000. Footemen, whereof. 20000. were Horsemen shotte, and 10000. Footemen gunners, besydes other followers of the campe: whose nũber I haue not heard, and therfore cannot make a true report therof.

But because the day was quite spent before the two Armyes could come any thing neere together, they both encãped them selues there that night, in syght the one of the other.

The next daye, being the fowrth of August. 1578. the King of Portingale deuided his battel into fowre squadrons: whereof he appoynted to Don Duert de Mennesses, Generall of the Army, the leading of the Vautgarde. The second Squadron, the King Portingale him self tooke charge off. Upon the right hande was the Blacke king Sheriffa, with his Horsemen: And vpon the left hande, the Duke Dauerro, the eldest sonne of the

Duke of Barganſy, with the. 4. Squa-
dron.

King Maluca, dyd alſo vſe the lyke
order in the deuiſion of his Army.

All thinges being thus prepared on
both ſydes, the two Kinges purpoſyng
to put themſelues to the hazarde of that
which ſhoulde happen, addreſſed them
ſelues to fight.

King Maluca, fyrſt gaue the Onſette
vpon the Horſemen of the Portingales
Armye, but they valyauntly defended
them ſelues, and in the ende forced Ma-
luca and his Mores, to retyre with the
loſſe of many of them.

But Maluca herewith nothing diſ-
couraged, bringing his men agayne in
good order of Battell: gaue ſuch a freſh
charge vppon the Kyng of Portingales
Horſemen, as he conſtrained them to re-
tyre vnto the mayne battell.

But the Portingales Horſemen, being
incontinently gathered againe together
in good order, they gaue the Mores ſuch
a ſharpe charge, that they ſlewe a great
num-

number of them.

The Mores agayne returned freshly vppon the forces of the Portingale horsemen, forcing them to ioygne with theyr footemen.

Which done, the sayde Portyngales gaue a newe chardge vpon the Mores: But theyr best Souldiors beyng slayne before, and hauing no newe succourers, to supplye theyr wantes: for that they were farre from theyr friendes, and in a forrayne countrey, amongst theyr mortall enemyes: whose power greatlye surpassed theyrs, they were not able to doe any good at all.

But the Mores styll remayning verye stronge, with the force of their Horsemen shotte, and footemen Gunners, so brake the arrayes of the Portingale Horsemen, as they ouerthrewe, kylled, and tooke Captyue, the whole Armye, excepte .80. or .100. personnes at the most, that saued them selues by flight.

In this conflicte were slaine. 3000. Almaines. 700. Italians, and. 2000. Spaniards. whereof Don Allonso Dageler a Knight of Cordua was one.

In this last battel, it is supposed that all the three Kinges were slaine.

The names of the *Portingale* Nobility, that were slaine.

DOn Sabastian, Kinge of Portingale.
Don Lewis, de Cordua.
Don Diego de Mennesses.
George de Silua, Gouernoure and Justice of Portingale.
Don Francisco de Portingale.
Don Francisco, sonne to the Countye of Sortelha.
Don Constantino.
Don Ferdinando de Silua.
Don Allonso de Almado.
Don Christopher, and Don Auero Peeres of Trauora.
Don Aluaro de Silua.

More.

Sheriffa the black Kinge.

The

¶ The names of such as were taken, and are knowen to remaine alive in Barbary.

The Duke of Barganas Sonne.

Don Duart de Mennesses, great maister of the Campe, and Generall of the Tangere.

Don Farnando de Castra, Controwler of the Fenances.

Don Diego de Silua.

Don Piedro de Mennesses.

¶ Diuerse other Lordes and noble men there are missing, but whether they be slaine, or taken Captiues, it is not yet certainelye knowen.

The dead body of the kinge of Portingale is reported to remain in Alcasar Kiber, for ỹ delyuery wherof the Mores require in raunsome the townes of

Faues

Faues and Arsylla, with the Munition therein.

There is offered for the raunsome of the Duke of Barganfa his sonne 10000. Ducats: but it is refused.

The King of Portingale lost by this Battell. 22. peeces of Ordinaunce. 700. Chariottes, with Mules and Oxen: besydes many other thinges of very great value.

There were slayne of the Barbarians about the number of. 40. or. 50. thousand one with another, whereof the King is supposed to be one.

The Portingales haue chosen for their King, a Cardinall, that was great Uncle to their late King deceased.

FINIS.

The

The Conclusion.

BEholde here, (gentle Reader) the ende that greedy ambicion (which breedeth so many bloudy broyles) bringeth them vnto, that imbrace it.

Let the pittyfull spectacle here sette downe to thy view: of the woful aduenture that happened to the Princes before spoken off, by the confusion of theyr people, and losse of theyr owne lyues, serue thee as an exãple, (of what degree so euer thou bee,) when thou feelest thy selfe pricked forward to the lyke enterprise: by reason, to remoue frõ thee, that deuyllish desyre, which so greatly blyndeth the vnderstanding of many reasonable creatures, alluring them through a conceyued hope of ỹ which can neuer be compassed, to cõmyt things contrary to all order & honesty: not regarding the rewarde ỹ ryghtfully belongeth to such aspyring mindes, nor the myserable end of them that are so ambiciously bent.

Ik Mulla Sheryffa, the Blacke Kynge here spoken off, whylste hee

was

was in quiet possession of his kingdom, coulde haue gouerned his people with Lenety, & had not of a prowde ambicious mind, (to make his power appeare the greater) So greuously oppressed thē by tyrany as he did: theyr loue towards him would haue ben such, as his vncles power shoulde neuer haue so preuayled against him, as it dyd.

If the sayde Maluca coulde haue contented him with the good estate he was in, and had not lefte the seruice of the Turke, (where he lyued peaceably, in great honour and estimation,) to make himselfe king of Barbary, by dispossessing his Nephew of his ryghtfull enherytance: ỹ king of Portingale would neuer haue bene prouoked to make warres vpon him, and to worke his confusion, as he dyd.

Finally, if the king of Portingale, had not of an ambicious minde, bene moued to enlarge his Dominions, with anothers losse, and to encrease his fame by his rashnes: in waging warres with the sayde king Maluca, he shoulde not

haue

haue brought himselfe, & so many noble Gentlemen, to that mysterable ende ẏ he dyd, in a barbarous countrey, amongst a sort of brutishe Insydelles: but might haue lyued in peace and great prosperitie in his owne countrey, and haue styll continued that commendatiō which by his vertues and vallure he had woon & well deserued: whose lyke for wisdome, courage, and good qualities (in such young yeares) Portingale was neuer possessed withall before.

And therefore all Christendome, but especially the poore widdowes, and fatherles children, in Portingale, maye well with most pittifull complayntes, & lamentable cryes, accompanied with floods of teares: bewayle, though all to late, the vnlucky lot of that vnfortunate Prince, and the dolefull daye, wherin vnaduisedly, he first began this his vnhappy enterprise.

O mysterable man, borne to woe and callamitie: was it not sufficient that a thousande thousande mischiefes, whereunto thou wast borne, shoulde fall vpon

thee,

thee, and ouerwhelme thee in this vale of mysery: but that thou must by thyne owne vnkindly inclination, adde thereunto murder, discorde, and deuision betwene countrey & countrey, so carelesly: as thou dost, contrary to the custome of all other earthly creatures of Gods creating.

What pleasure hast thou in the spoyle of thy people, O thou prowd and ambicious Prince: that to purchase to thy self such things as thou must leaue behynde thee, when God calleth thee away, out of this transitory worlde: wylt put so many in peryll of theyr life. When thou hast attayned to thy insatiable delyre, thy mynde is neuer satisfyed therwith, vntyll thou thy selfe arte also become a pray to the wormes of the earth, or the Fowles of the ayre.

And what shall then remayne vnto thee, of all the spoyles and vyctories, that with the bloudshed of many thousande men, thou hast acquyred in thy whole lyfe tyme: surely nothing else but a syllye wynding sheete, and peraduen-

ture

ture want that too, if thy chaunce be not the better.

O Christian Princes, imbrace peace, seeke to haue loue and amytie one with another, to the strengthening, establyshing, and enlargynge of Christendome: least the Infydelles, for the synnes of you and your people, be a scourge to you all.

Hath not God by his infynite, and incomprehensyble wisedome, wonderfullye wrought in the placing of your Prouinces: euerye one with such sundrye commodityes, as the one shoulde alwayes haue neede of the other, to the ende that you shoulde lynke in Loue, and lyue in contynuall concorde, one wyth an other? Yes verelye: And wherefore doo ye then alter the decree, and determynation of the Almyghtye: Who hath appoynted all these thynges for the benefyte of his people?

O ye Subiectes, make your hartye prayers, for peace and quietnes, and the continuance therof: that you with your wiues, chyldren, friends, and familiars:

may

maye lyue quietly and peaceably toge-
ther, mayntayning with your necessary
trauayl, your countreys fertillitie, to the
auoyding of penury, and the preuenting
of such lyke mischeuous murders, and
beastly blouddy broyles, as are before
spoken of.

O ye Prelates, Prophets, and Preachers, if you be the Messengers and Ministers of our Sauior Jesus Christ: Preach to your Princes, and as Christ dyd, so do ye perswade youthfull Princes from seeking such bloudy battels: so shall ye be knowne to be the Disciples of that heauenly Messias.

But if any perswade Princes to the shedding of blood, murdring of Innocentes, and to make spoyle of the people, whome God hath onely created to his glory. They are not the seruauntes of Jesus of Jesus Christ: but in deede the very schollers of Antichrist, & the messengers of mischefe.

To conclude, I woulde counsell all men, of what calling so euer they be, as well

well Princes, as priuate persons, to ra-
tifie them selues with that whiche it
shall please God to imparte vnto them:
not seeking by vnlawful meanes, to en-
haunce them selues higher then GOD
hath appointed, lest for their great vn-
thankfulnes, he do not onely disapoynt
them of their pretensed purpose: but al-
so bereaue them of those benefits, which
before he had bountifully bestowed vpō
them, which is the iust reward belon-
ging to such vngratefull persons.

Surely if men woulde call to remem-
braunce, the care, trouble, feare, & conti-
nuall daunger, that alwayes accompa-
nieth those that be aduaunced to highe
dignities, and woulde waye with all,
what assured safetie, consysteth in the
meane estate: I am fully perswaded, ỹ
they would not thē so preace for promo-
tion as they dayly doo, nor seeke with
such incessaunt payne and peryll, to pur-
chase a thing so vnprofytable: but ra-
ther to shunne it as a most pestelent e-
uyl, being ỹ only corrupter of good ma-
ners, & banquisher of vertue, esteeming

it

it better to lyue contented with a lytle: then in seeking by dishonest meanes to purchase great abundance, to put both soule and body in daunger, the one of dampnation, the other of destruction. From which enormities, the Lord for his mercies sake deliuer vs: and make vs myndfull of his manifold benefytes, dayly bestowed vpon vs: farre more ly- berallye, then we can eyther deuyze, or iustly declare. Amen.

FINIS.

Pax super omnia prodest.

Imprinted at London by Iohn Charlewood, and Tho. mas Man.